Termite Monitor 1986

Termite and Carpenter Ant Control

City of Toronto Planning and Development Department
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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

In May 1983 the City of Toronto Planning and Development Department in cooperation with the City's Buildings and Inspections Department, published a comprehensive study under the title, A Review and Evaluation of Toronto's Termite Control Program. That study, along with a concise version highlighting its findings in the form of Research Bulletin 21 (entitled "The Edible City") was submitted to City Council through its Neighbourhoods Committee in June 1983.

This document is the second in the annual "Termite Monitor" series began in 1985 by the Planning and Development Department. Its purpose is to:

- serve as a progress report on matters relevant to the City's Termite Control Program, supported where necessary by basic statistical data;
- serve also as the annual report on the operation of the Termite Control program, required from the City by the Provincial Ministry of the Environment as a condition for continuing its financial support.

It is of interest to property owners, real estate professionals and other concerned groups and individuals.

For a full understanding of the termite problem, readers are referred to the 1983 study. That document dealt with the history of the problem, the nature of the insect, the geographic distribution and intensity of infestation in the City to the end of 1982. It also traced the evolution of the City's termite control program and evaluated its operation in terms of effectiveness, including chemical and physical methods of prevention and treatment then (and now) in use. It included a review and discussion of the relevant legislation, pointed out the areas where action was required and made recommendations for dealing more effectively with the problem. The study also included information on the carpenter ant infestation and treatment program which, though not eligible for Provincial grants, nevertheless is provided with much smaller grants from the City.

The statistics quoted in the 1983 study were for the period up to about the end of 1982. Because of the manner in which records were maintained, it was not possible until 1983 to separate statistics on termite and carpenter ant infestation. Therefore the statistics up to 1982 for Wards 4-9 possibly include a small number of carpenter ant cases. No termite infestation has so far come to the City's notice in Wards 1,2,3,10 and 11, so past statistics for those Wards can be assumed to relate exclusively to carpenter ants. From 1983 on, it is possible to separate statistics for termites and carpenter ants for all parts of the City.

The statistics and maps presented in this report reflect the situation based on the City's Termite Control Program and do not take into account the small number of cases which might have been treated privately and of which the City has no record.

SECTION 1: TERMITE CONTROL

SECTION 1

TERMITE CONTROL

ONE IN FIVE CITY HOUSES IN TERMITE-INFESTED BLOCKS

Presently a total of over 23,000 or 20% of the City's house form buildings (non-apartment type residential buildings) are located within blocks where one or more houses have been infested. The ratio increases every year as infestation is discovered in new blocks.

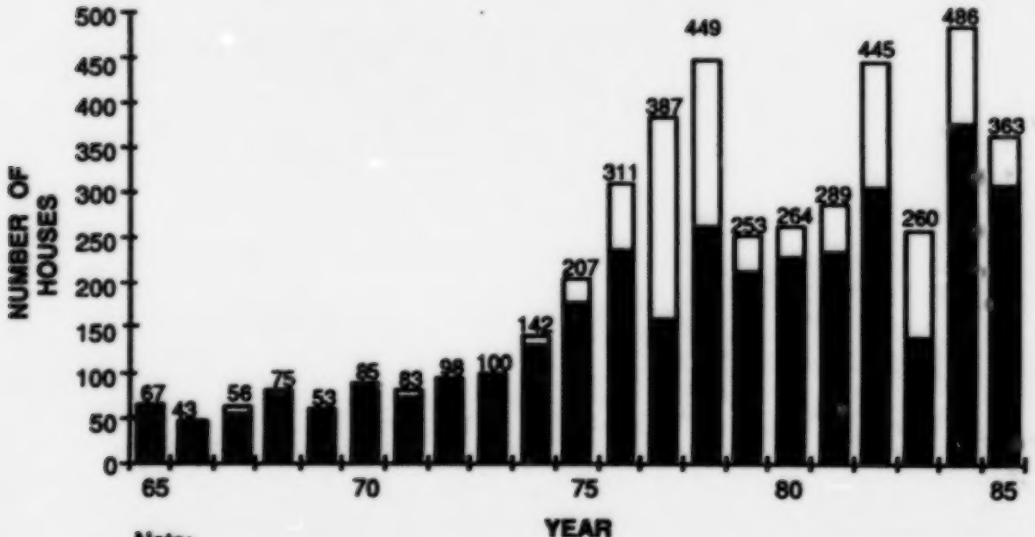
Of the total stock of roughly 113,000 house-form buildings in the City, infestation (or imminent danger from it) has already been confirmed, to the end of 1985, in 4,516 or about 4% of the houses. 3,393 or roughly three-quarters of this number are located in the east end (Wards 7-9); the remaining 1,123 cases are in the central city, Wards 4-6. In addition, since the inception of the termite control program in 1965, two lots were pre-treated as a matter of precaution, for the first time in 1985 in Wards 1 and 2, prior to construction, although no active infestation has been discovered in the subject wards.

A ward by ward analysis of the number of houses located within the areas (blocks) affected by termites is contained in Appendix 1.4. These areas are shown on the Map 4 representing the composite picture to the end of 1985. Areas where infestation was discovered between 1981 and 1985 are also shown on Map 5.

Statistics about the houses treated or approved for treatment from 1965 to 1985, by ward are provided in Appendix 1.1. The breakdown between the east end and central city wards is illustrated by Figure 1.

FIGURE 1

Year to Year Termite Growth and Distribution as Reflected in the Number of Houses Treated or Approved for Treatment under the Termite Control Program 1965-1985, by Areas



Note:
The number of houses approved for treatment in 1983 would have been larger (perhaps 350 to 400) than indicated here had the grants program not been suspended by the Province for a major part of the year.

The substantial drop in the number of houses approved for treatment from 1982 to 1983 (42%) was due to suspension of provincial grants for most of 1983 (and earlier months of 1984) pending completion of review of the termite control program by the Ontario Ministry for the Environment. Had the program not been suspended, between 350 and 400 houses would have been approved in 1983 instead of just 260.

INFESTATION NO MORE CONFINED TO THE EAST END

Though the east end wards still account for the major share, infestation has been steadily discovered in parts of the central city in the last few years (Appendix 1.1 and Table 1.1). The largest number of houses in the City has so far been approved for treatment in Ward 8 followed in descending order by Wards 7, 9, 6, 4 and 5 (Appendix 1.1 and map 3).

TABLE 1.1

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES TREATED OR APPROVED FOR TREATMENT BY PERIOD AND AREA*

	East End (Wards 7-9)		Central City (Wards 4-6)		Total	
Period	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1965-80	2,037	76	636**	24	2,673	100
1981	236	82	53	18	289	100
1982	303	68	142	32	445	100
1983	136	52	124	48	260	100
1984	379	78	107	22	486	100
1985	302	83	61	17	363***	100
Total	3,393	75	1,123	25	4,516	100

* Houses are not necessarily treated within the calendar year in which their treatment is approved.

** Including 424 houses in Kensington area treated not under the Termite Control Program but under the Neighbourhood Improvement Program from 1976 to 1978.

*** Excluding two houses already treated chemically and accounted for prior to1985 but for which grants for wood-soil-separation work were approved in1985. The two lots in Wards 1 and 2, where no active infestation was found but which were treated before construction of houses, are also excluded.

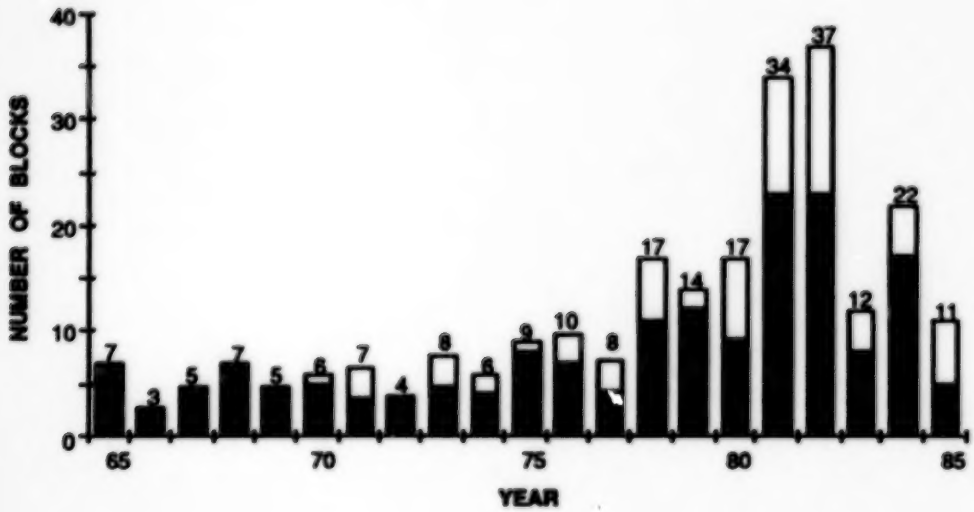
TERMITES IN 13% OF THE CITY BLOCKS

Of the 3,080 City blocks, termite infestation in one or more properties has been documented in 398 or 13% of the blocks. In the east end the 315 blocks affected, account for about 40% of the blocks in the area.

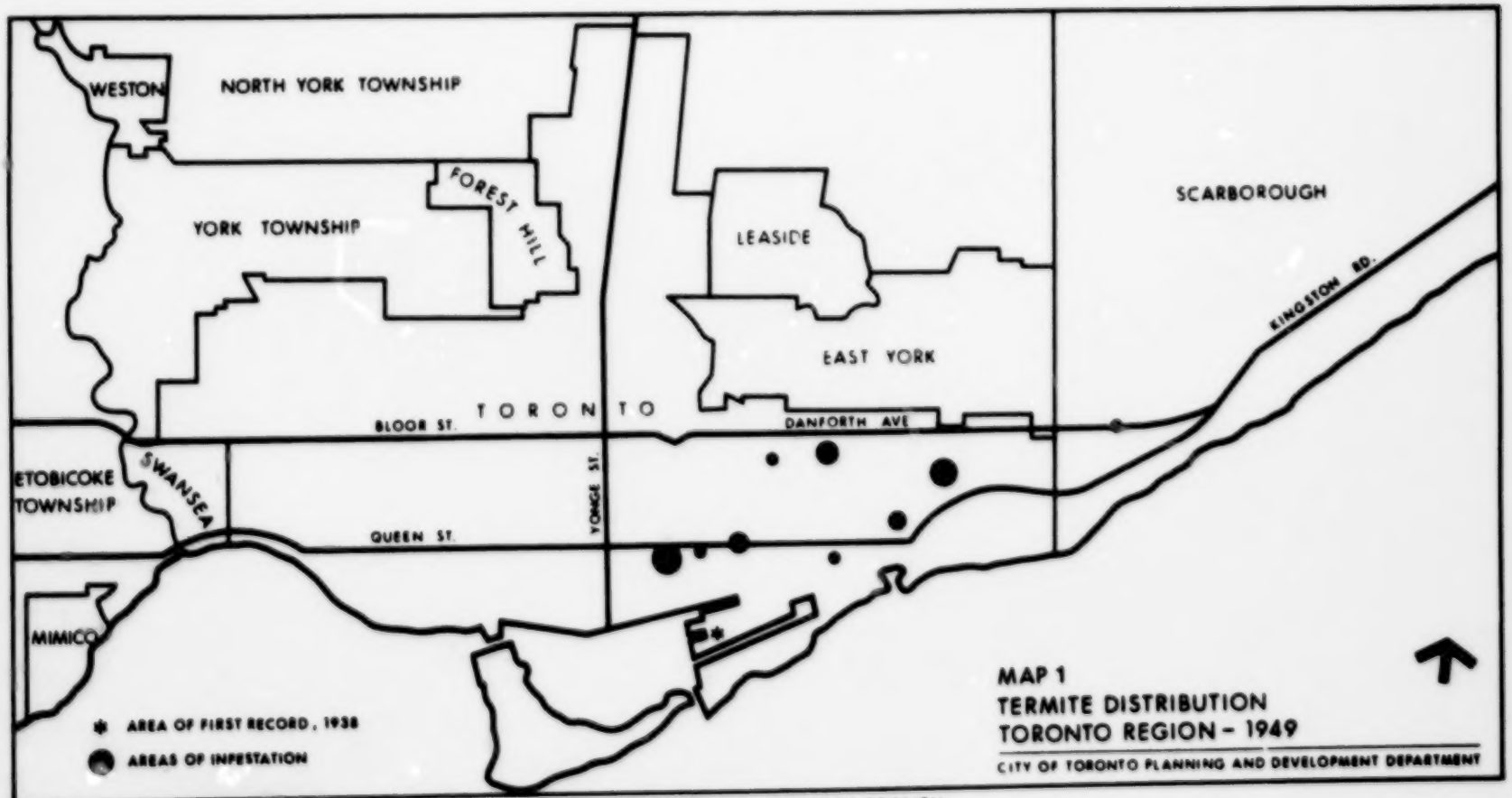
The number of new blocks where infestation was discovered each year is illustrated by Figure 2.

FIGURE 2

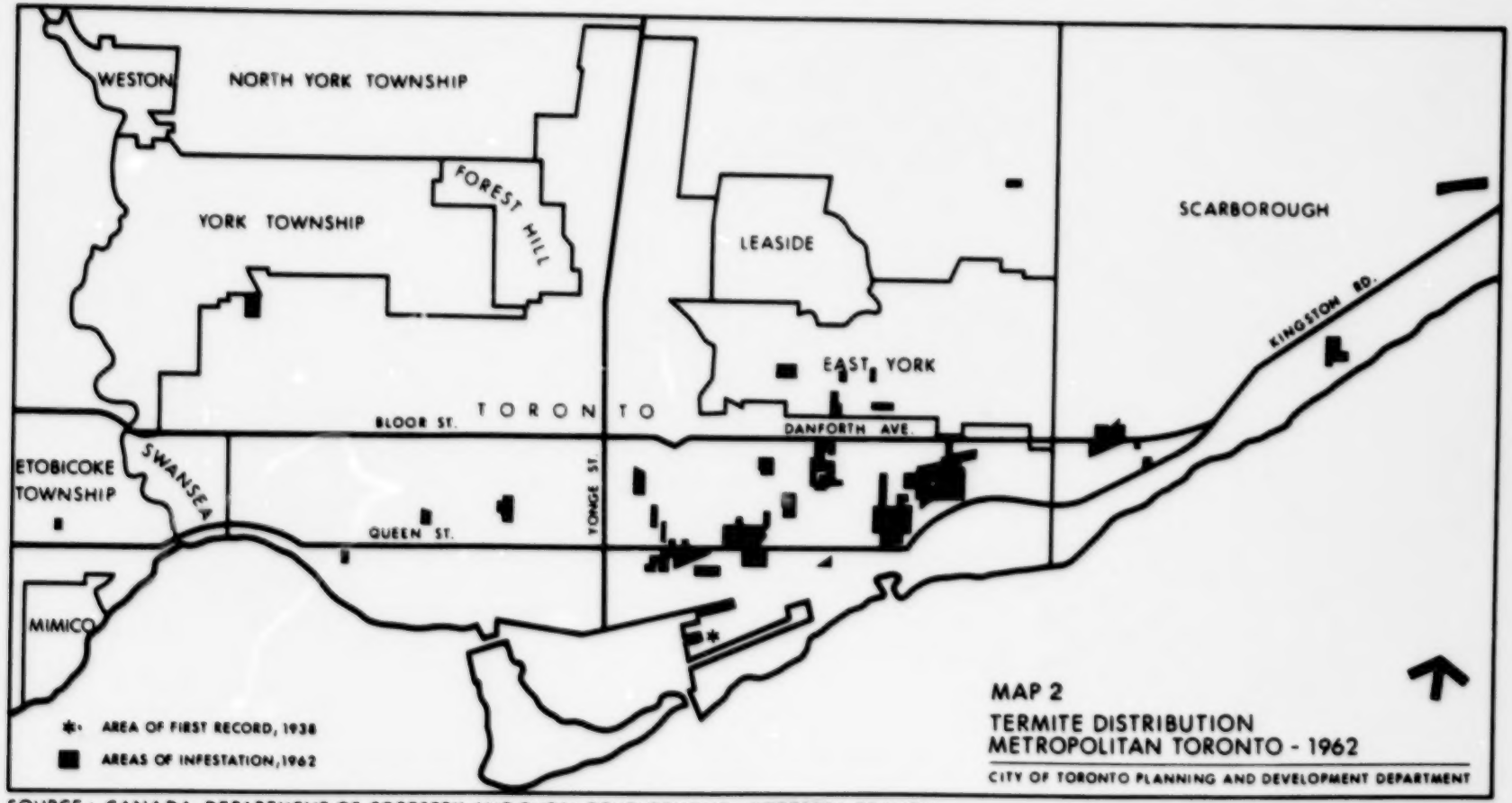
Year to Year Termite Growth and Distribution as Reflected in the Number of New Blocks Where One or More Properties were Found Infested to the End of 1985, by Areas



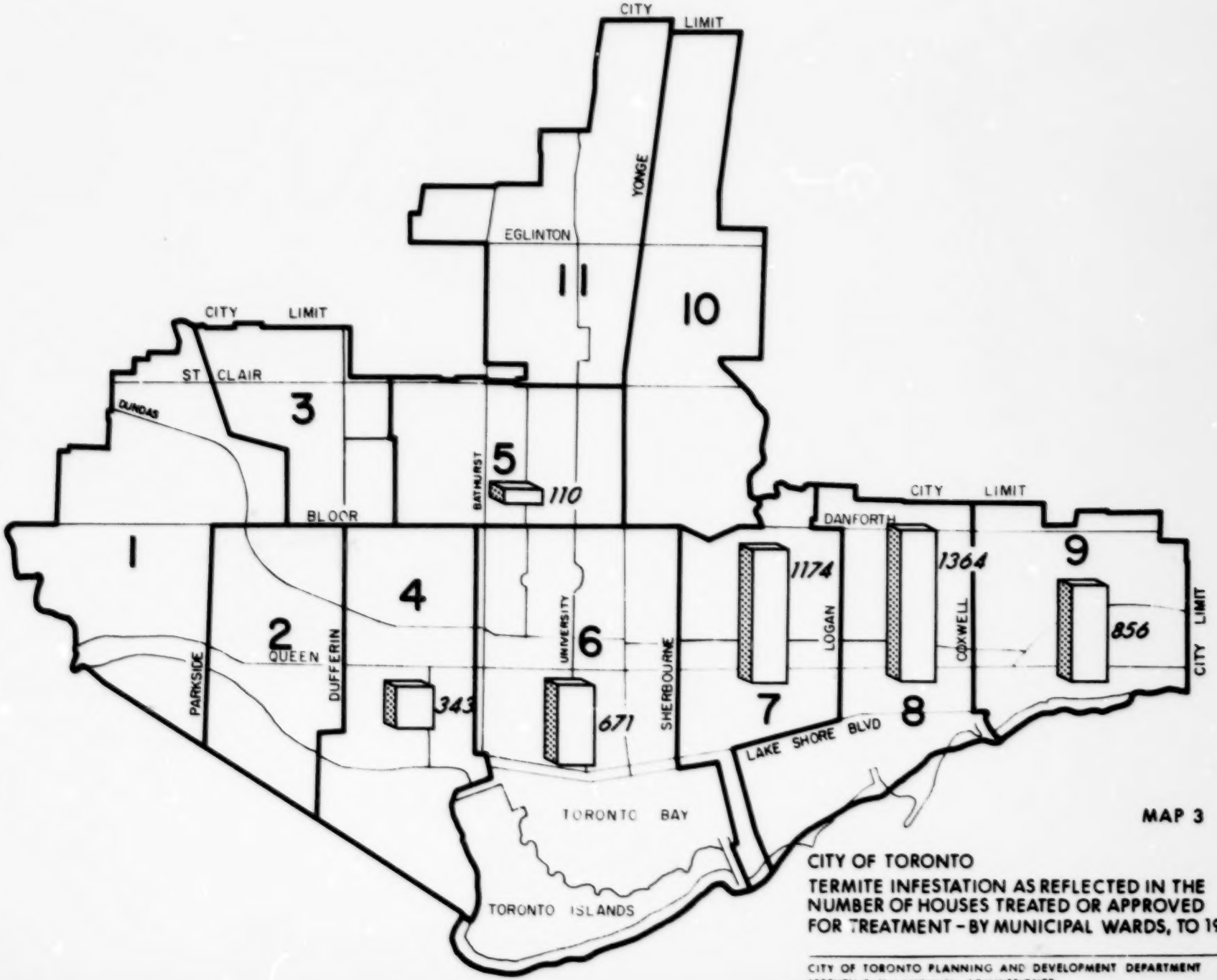
Note:
Infestations had already been recorded in 149 blocks (138 in the East End and 11 in the Central Area) before 1965. In 1983 infestations would have been discovered in more new blocks than indicated here had the grants program not been suspended by the Province for a major part of that year.



SOURCE : CANADA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT - FORESTRY BRANCH, INFORMATION REPORT 1963-1, APRIL 1963, "TERMITES IN ONTARIO WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE TORONTO REGION"



SOURCE : CANADA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT – FORESTRY BRANCH, INFORMATION REPORT 1963 – 1, APRIL 1963, "TERMITES IN ONTARIO WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE TORONTO REGION"

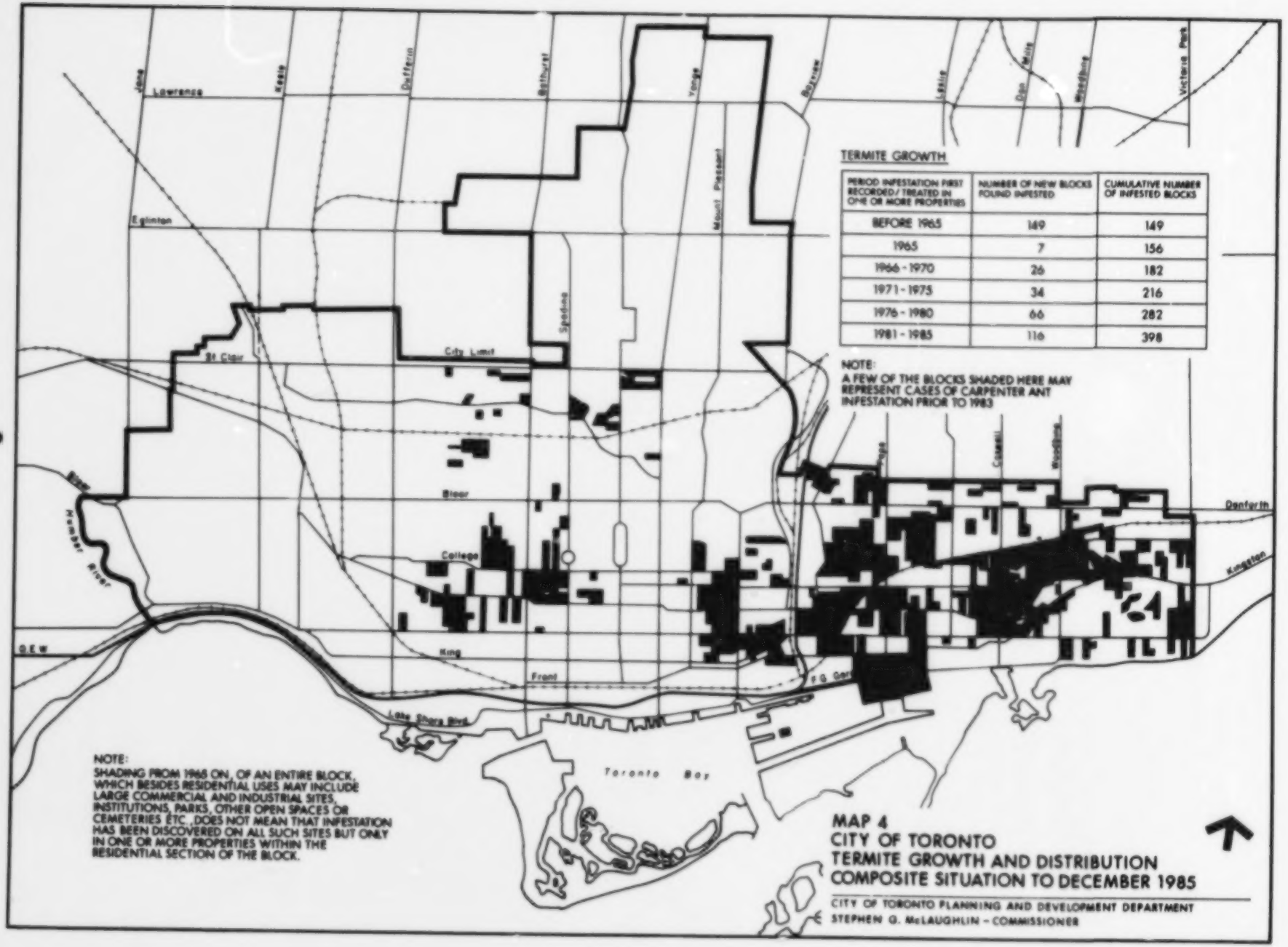


MAP 3

CITY OF TORONTO

TERMITE INFESTATION AS REFLECTED IN THE NUMBER OF HOUSES TREATED OR APPROVED FOR TREATMENT - BY MUNICIPAL WARDS, TO 1985

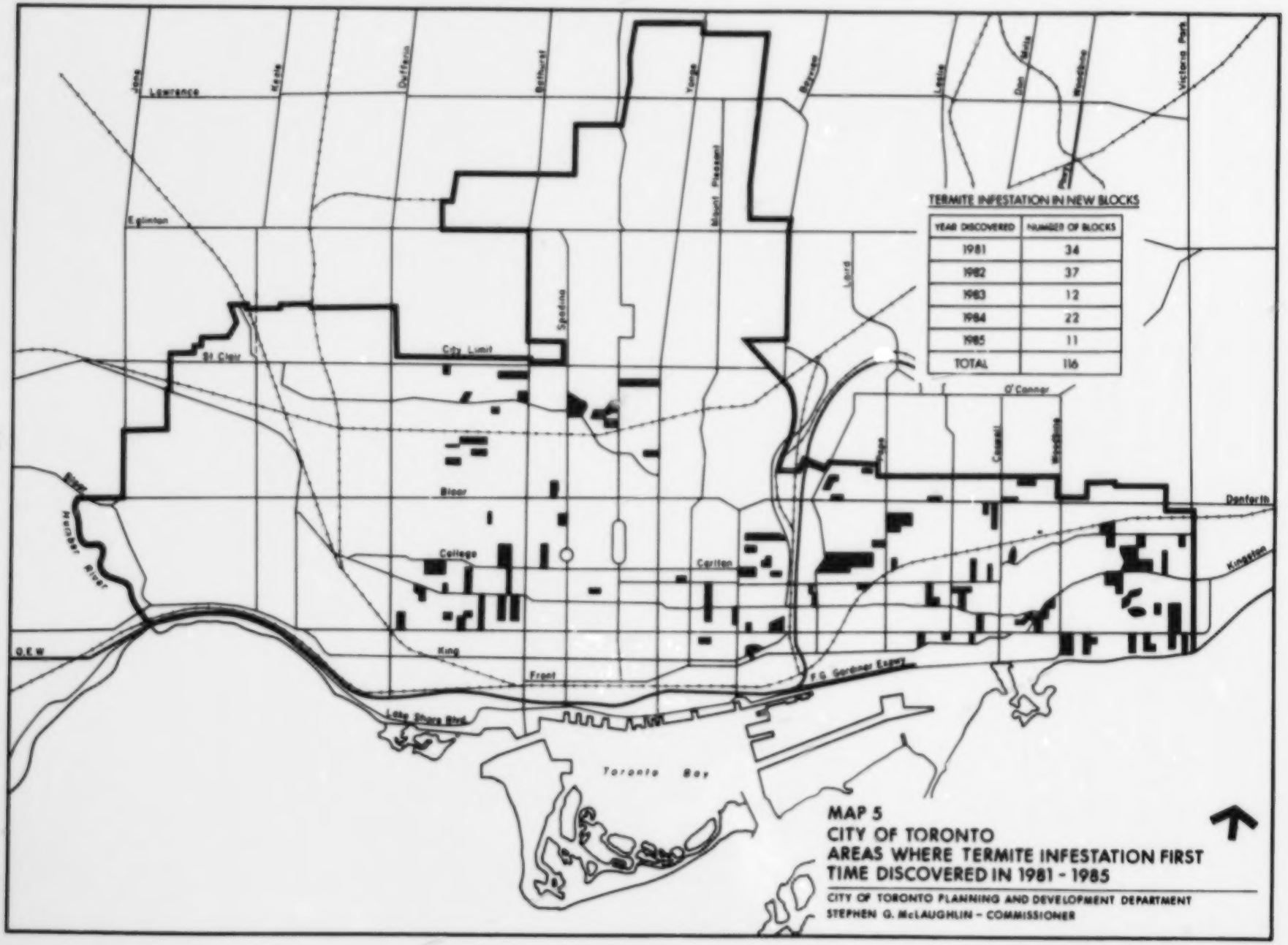
CITY OF TORONTO PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
STEPHEN G McLAUGHLIN - COMMISSIONER



PERIOD INFESTATION FIRST RECORDED/ TREATED IN ONE OR MORE PROPERTIES	NUMBER OF NEW BLOCKS FOUND INFESTED	CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF INFESTED BLOCKS
BEFORE 1965	149	149
1965	7	156
1966 - 1970	26	182
1971 - 1975	34	216
1976 - 1980	66	282
1981 - 1985	116	398

MAP 4
CITY OF TORONTO
TERMITE GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION
COMPOSITE SITUATION TO DECEMBER 1985

CITY OF TORONTO PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
STEPHEN G. McLAUGHLIN - COMMISSIONER



YEAR DISCOVERED	NUMBER OF BLOCKS
1981	34
1982	37
1983	12
1984	22
1985	11
TOTAL	116

Mainly because of increased inspection and detection by the City staff and also as a result of greater involvement and financial support from the provincial Ministry of the Environment from 1977 on, there was an overall increase of 84% in the discovery of infested blocks between 1975 and 1985. For the same period the increase in the east end was 62% and in the central city 295%.

The east end's share of infested blocks dropped from 90% in 1975 to 79% in 1985, while that of the central City more than doubled from 10% to 21% (Table 1.2).

TABLE 1.2

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BLOCKS SUBJECT TO TERMITE INFESTATION BY YEAR

		Cumulative Number of Blocks			
Year	Total	East End (Wards 7-9)		Central City (Wards 4-6)	
		#	%	#	%
1965	156	145	93	11	7
1970	182	170	93	12	7
1975	216	195	90	21	10
1980	282	239	85	43	15
1983	365	293	80	72	20
1984	387	310	80	77	20
1985	398	315	79	83	21

The highest ratio of infested to total number of blocks was found in Wards 8 and 9 (41%), followed by Ward 7 (39%), Ward 4 (12%), Ward 5 (9%) and Ward 6 (8%) (Appendix 1.3).

HELP AVAILABLE TO PREVENT AND REMEDY INFESTATION

A homeowner or a person holding residential premises on a lease which obliges the lessee to prevent or remedy damage to the building caused by termites can take advantage of the provincial and municipal grants available through the City of Toronto. The provincial grants can cover 60% of the combined cost of the work, including chemical treatment and wood-soil separation, not exceeding $2,000. A grant which can cover 60% of the cost of chemical treatment not exceeding $1,000, is also available to property owners for the pre-treatment of land on which a house is proposed to be built.

Additionally a grant equal to 25% of the cost of chemical treatment to a maximum of $125 is available to homeowners from the City's own resources. Thus the applicant can be granted a combined total of up to $2,125.

The average cost of chemical treatment in 1985 was $562, while the average for wood-soil separation work was $2,645. About 67% of the houses requiring chemical treatment also required wood-soil separation work. The average provincial grant in 1985 was $336 for chemical treatment and $1,214 for wood-soil separation work. The position in regard to grants approved in 1983, 1984 and 1985 is analyzed in Table 1.3.

TABLE 1.3

TERMITE CONTROL GRANTS APPROVE

	1983		1984		1985	
	# of Grants	Total Amount ($)	# of Grants	Total Amount ($)	# of Grants	Total Amount ($)
Provincial Grants						
• Chemical Treatment	246	69,846	470*	149,014	365	122,706
• Wood-soil Work	187	145,129	247	247,314	247	299,956
sub total		214,975		396,328		422,662
City Grants						
• Chemical Treatment	260**	28,457	484**	58,931	365	44,860
Total		243,432		455,259		467,522

* Including one grant for pre-treatment of a site for an owner-occupant home in 1984.

** The difference in the number of provincial and City grants is accounted for by the applicants who were content with the City grants and did not want to wait until the resumption of provincial grants which remained suspended in most of 983 and earlier months of 1984.

In 1985 the Buildings and Inspections Department sought City Council's approval for a total of 367 applications for grants. The applicants included two cases where provincial and City grants for chemical treatment had already been given earlier but now required grants for wood-soil-separation work. Therefore the number of new properties involved in 1985 was 365 including two lots in Wards 1 and 2 where grants were approved for pre-treatment of sites before construction. However, the number of new properties subject to or threatened by active infestation in 1985 was 363 as indicated by Appendix 1.1 and Table 1.1.

FUNDS RECEIVED FROM THE PROVINCE

Prior to 1984 provincial grants were approved on the City's recommendation and were distributed directly by the Ministry of the Environment, but under a revised agreement in 1984, the Province delegated the approval and distribution of provincial grants to the City.

Following is an account of the funds received from the Province of Ontario, Ministry of the Environment since the resumption of the program in May 1984 (following suspension during major part of 1983 and part of 1984):

May 2, 1984	$101,457	
May 3, 1984	265,000	
February 27,1985	298,485	
November 20, 1985	296,897	$961,839

The breakdown of the provincial funds already committed and money available as at December 31, 1985 is as follows:

• Funds for grants already approved by the Province prior to the suspension of the program	$101,457
• Funds for grants approved by the City since resumption, to December 31, 1985	742,285
Total committed	$843,742
• Funds available for further grants as at December 31, 1985	118,097
Total	$961,839

The amount of $118,097, carried over from 1985, will allow the City to approve approximately another 102 applications for grants in 1986, until such time as additional funds are received from the Province in the new year.

GRANTS AWARDED FOR PRE-TREATMENT OF RESIDENTIAL SITES

As a preventive measure, of the 365 grants recommended/approved in 1985, two grants amounting to $531 were awarded to eligible owners for chemical treatment of sites prior to construction of houses. Both the sites were in Wards 1 and 2, where no active termite infestation has (yet) been discovered since the inception of the City's termite control program in 1965. In addition, 98 sites were pre-treated privately by house builders/contractors who did not qualify under the grants program.

TREATMENT QUITE EFFECTIVE, BUT TERMITES CAN MOVE ONTO UNPROTECTED PROPERTIES

In spite of some concerns of an environmental nature, chemical treatment with chlordane and aldrin, predominantly used at the present in the absence of equally effective and safer alternatives, has proved to be quite effective and long lasting if applied properly, coupled with breaking of direct contact of wooden members of structures with the soil where necessary.

Any possible harmful effects can almost be eliminated if occupants avoid growing root crops in the treated areas immediately adjacent to the building walls. The effectiveness of treatment coupled with precautionary measures of a physical nature has been documented by results of follow-up surveys on treated properties. A survey conducted in 1981 showed that in the houses treated between 1965 and 1980, reinfestation had occurred in only about 4%; in many cases these were houses where wood-soil contact had not been broken. But treatment does not eradicate the deeply buried termite colonies from which the insects go out foraging and attack yet untreated properties in the neighbourhood.

CITY PROGRESSING TO MORE EFFECTIVE CONTROL MANAGEMENT

From late 1982 to April 1984 the City retained the services of entomologist Dr. Richard Carr to advise on termite control management. According to Dr. Carr's assessment Toronto was among:

> "the most progressive of all the world's governments in the implementation of a working urban pest control program. Only California and Florida in the U.S. approach the level of concern and effort that the Canadians of Ontario have put forth to protect their wood-bearing structures from the depredations of wood-destroying insects."

The City's concerted effort for the past five years in the direction of enhancing its capability in dealing more effectively with the termite problem, can be summarized as follows:

- Increase in the administrative and inspection staff in order to accelerate the processing of applications for grants as well as initial and follow-up inspections.
- Introduction of basic courses on wood-destroying insects designed and initially conducted for inspectors by Dr. Richard Carr in 1983.
- Establishment (by the Planning and Development and Buildings and Inspections Departments) of a joint process for regular monitoring and evaluation of the control program.
- Follow-up surveys of treated properties to assess from time to time the effectiveness of treatment.
- Beginning in 1984, the transfer of responsibility for distribution of provincial grants from the Ministry of the Environment to the City, reducing considerably the time taken in paying money to the approved applicants.
- Strengthening the preventive measures by amending (through By-law 488-82) the Termite Control By-law No. 189-73, requiring pre-treatment of all sites in areas prone to termites.
- Recognition of the need for a program of public awareness and alerting the citizens to the problem of termites. However, such a program has been kept relatively modest in view of the limited funds available from the Province as well as the limited capacity of the pest control industry to handle increased workloads.
- Emanating from the recommendations of Dr. Carr, the City is actively pursuing a proposal for establishing a program at the University of Toronto to provide termite-related research and technical support for the City as well as the provincial and federal governments. The five year research program at an estimated total cost of $1.5 million is proposed to be funded by the City of Toronto, other municipalities affected by termites in southern Ontario, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and the Government of Ontario. The City has already committed itself to contributing $200,000 to be provided for in the sums of $50,000 in each of its budgets for 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988. The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation has committed a total of $150,000 to be provided for in the amount of $50,000 each in their budget for 1986,1987 and 1988. The Cities of Etobicoke and Guelph have indicated their willingness to contribute $30,000 and $23,000 respectively to the program. The City of North York may contribute $56,000 provided the balance of the total required for the program is committed by other jurisdictions. The response of the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and several other municipalities in southern Ontario is still awaited. The commitments or near commitments so far amount to $459,000 of the required total of $1.5 million.

- Because of environmental concerns about the use of toxic chemicals, the decision recently to allow the homeowners the option of biological treatment of termites through the use of nematodes on an experimental basis. The nematodes are a kind of microscopic organisms which, their promoters claim, can destroy termites without harmful environmental effects. After they are released into the soil, the nematodes seek out and enter the insects through natural openings and release bacteria into the blood system which kills the termites. Though the Province is not yet committed to allowing its grants to be used for treatment by this particular method until enough scientific information is available as to its effectiveness, the City's Buildings and Inspections Department will be making its own grants available to a maximum of $125.00 for treatment by nemtodes. However, the owners who chose their soil to be treated with this method will still be eligible for the usual provincial grants for breaking the wood-soil contact. The average cost of treatment with nematodes was over $900 compared with $562 which was the average cost of chemical treatment in 1985.

- The establishment of a special advisory committee of representatives of the City, University of Toronto, the provincial and federal goverments and private industry to monitor and advise the Buildings and Inspections Department in the work of termite suppression.

TERMITE CONTROL STATISTICS, APPENDICES:

TERMITE CONTROL STATISTICS: A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX 1.1

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES TREATED/APPROVED FOR TREATMENT UNDER THE TERMITE CONTROL PROGRAM, BY YEAR AND WARD, 1965 -1985

	Other Wards				East-End Wards				
Year	4	5	6	Total 4-6	7	8	9	Total 7-9	Total 4-9
1965					1	54	12	67	67
1966-70	1		9	10 (3%)	60	193	49	302 (97%)	312 (100%)
1971-75	16	1	42	59 (9%)	205	248	118	571 (91%)	630 (100%)
1976-80	80	10	477	567 (34%)	499	359	239	1,097 (66%)	1,664 (100%)
1981	32	12	9	53	89	65	82	236	289
1982	58	42	42	142	91	96	116	303	445
1983	56	34	34	124	40	60	36	136	260
1984	70	6	31	107	103	154	122	379	486
1985	29	5	27	61	86	134	82	302	363
1981-85	245	99	143	487 (26%)	409	409	438	1,356 (74%)	1,843 (100%)
1965-85	342	110	671	1,123 (25%)	1,174	1,363	856	3,393 (75%)	4,516 (100%)

Note:

- Ward 6 figures include 424 houses treated under Kensington Neighbourhood Improvements program: 1976 - 28; 1977 - 228; and 1978 - 172.
- Wards 1, 2, 3, 10 and 11, where all cases have involved carpenter ants, not termites, are not included. Figures up to 1982 for Wards 4-0 might possibly include a small number of carpenter ant cases which it is not possible to separate before 1983 because of the manner in which records were maintained.
- The total for 1985 does not include two lots in Wards 1 and 2 where termite active infestation was discovered in the two Wards. It also does not include two houses in Wards 4 and 8 where investation had already been treated chemically and accounted for prior to 1985 and where grants approved in 1985 were only for wood-soil-separation work.

APPENDIX 1.2

DISTRIBUTION OF BLOCKS WHERE TERMITE INFESTATION FIRST RECORDED OR TREATED IN ONE OR MORE PROPERTIES, BY YEAR AND WARD, TO 1985

	Other Wards			East End Wards			
Year	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Prior to 1965	2		9	45	38	55	149
1965					7		7
1966-70	1			8	13	4	26
1971-75	4	1	4	10	8	7	34
1976-80	3	6	13	13	17	14	66
1981	3	5	3	7	4	12	34
1982	3	8	3	7	5	11	37
1983	2	2		2	4	2	12
1984	3		2	5	5	7	22
1985	4	1	1	1	2	2	11
1981-85	15	16	9	22	20	34	116
Total	25	23	35	98	103	114	398

APPPENDIX 1.3

DISTRIBUTION OF BLOCKS BY TOTAL NUMBER AND NUMBER OF TERMITE INFESTED BLOCKS BY WARD TO THE END OF 1985

Ward	Total # of Blocks	Number of Infested Blocks: Where Houses Treated*	Where No Houses Treated**	Total	Infested as % of Total Blocks
4	204	25		25	12
5	251	23		23	9
6	461	30	5	35	8
7	251	80	18	98	39
8	251	94	9	103	41
9	281	100	14	114	41
Total	1,699	352	46	398	23

* One or more houses within the block treated or approved for treatment.

** Infestation in these blocks was detected prior to 1965 but no houses were treated or approved for treatment (yet) under the Termite Control Program (Appendix 1.2)

APPENDIX 1.4

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL HOUSES*, HOUSES TREATED/APPROVED FOR TREATMENT AND HOUSES LOCATED WITHIN TERMITE INFESTED BLOCKS, BY WARD, TO THE END OF 1985

Number of Houses

		Treated or Approved for Treatment			Total Located Within Infested Blocks		
Ward	Total	Number	As % of Total Houses	As % of Houses In Infested Blocks	Where Houses Treated under Program (a)	Other (b)	Total a) + (b)
4	8,500	342	4	18	1,952		1,952
5	11,424	110	1	7	1,550		1,550
6	6,322	671	11	36	1,853	29	1,882
7	6,649	1,174	18	27	4,005	349	4,354
8	13,041	1,363	10	19	6,941	194	7,135
9	13,115	856	7	14	5,520	631	6,151
Total	59,061	4,516	8	20	21,821	1,203	23,024

* House-form residential buildings within the blocks.

(a) In the 352 blocks where one or more houses has been treated or approved for treatment under the Termite Control Program.

(b) In the 46 blocks found infested (and presumably therefore treated) before 1965 but where no house has yet been treated or approved for treatment under the Termite Control Program (Appendices 1.2 and 1.3).

SECTION 2: CARPENTER ANT CONTROL

SECTION 2

CARPENTER ANT CONTROL

The enabling provincial legislation, as well as the City's Termite Control Program (but not the provincial grant), apply to all wood-destroying insects; they therefore include carpenter ants, which do not belong to the termite family. Compared with termites, carpenter ants pose a considerably lesser threat and can be treated more easily at a smaller cost. However, treatment for carpenter ants lasts for relatively short period compared with that for termites, so it has to be repeated if infestation recurs.

CARPENTER ANTS NOT AS SERIOUS THREAT AS TERMITES

Compared with the scale of termite infestation - measured in terms of the number of houses and city blocks which have been subjected to infestation - a much smaller number has been affected by carpenter ants. The majority of cases have occurred in Wards 10 and 11 (Tables 2.1 and 2.2, Map 6 and Appendices).

The City has been getting carpenter ant control grant applications in small numbers, mostly from Wards 10 and 11, since 1966, but in the last five years the numbers have been increasing because of greater awareness of the problem. Cases of carpenter ant infestation are widely scattered. For example, the average number of properties which were found to be infested at any time was 1.2 per block within the infested blocks in Wards 10 and 11.

TABLE 2.1

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES TREATED OR APPROVED FOR TREATMENT AGAINST CARPENTER ANTS, BY WARDS AND PERIOD

	Up to 1982		1983		1984		1985		Total	
Wards	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1-3	15	13			2	7	2	6	19	8
4-9	*	*	22	37	11	35	20	57	53	22
10-11	98	87	37	63	18	58	13	37	166	70
Total	113	100	59	100	31	100	35	100	238	100

TABLE 2.2

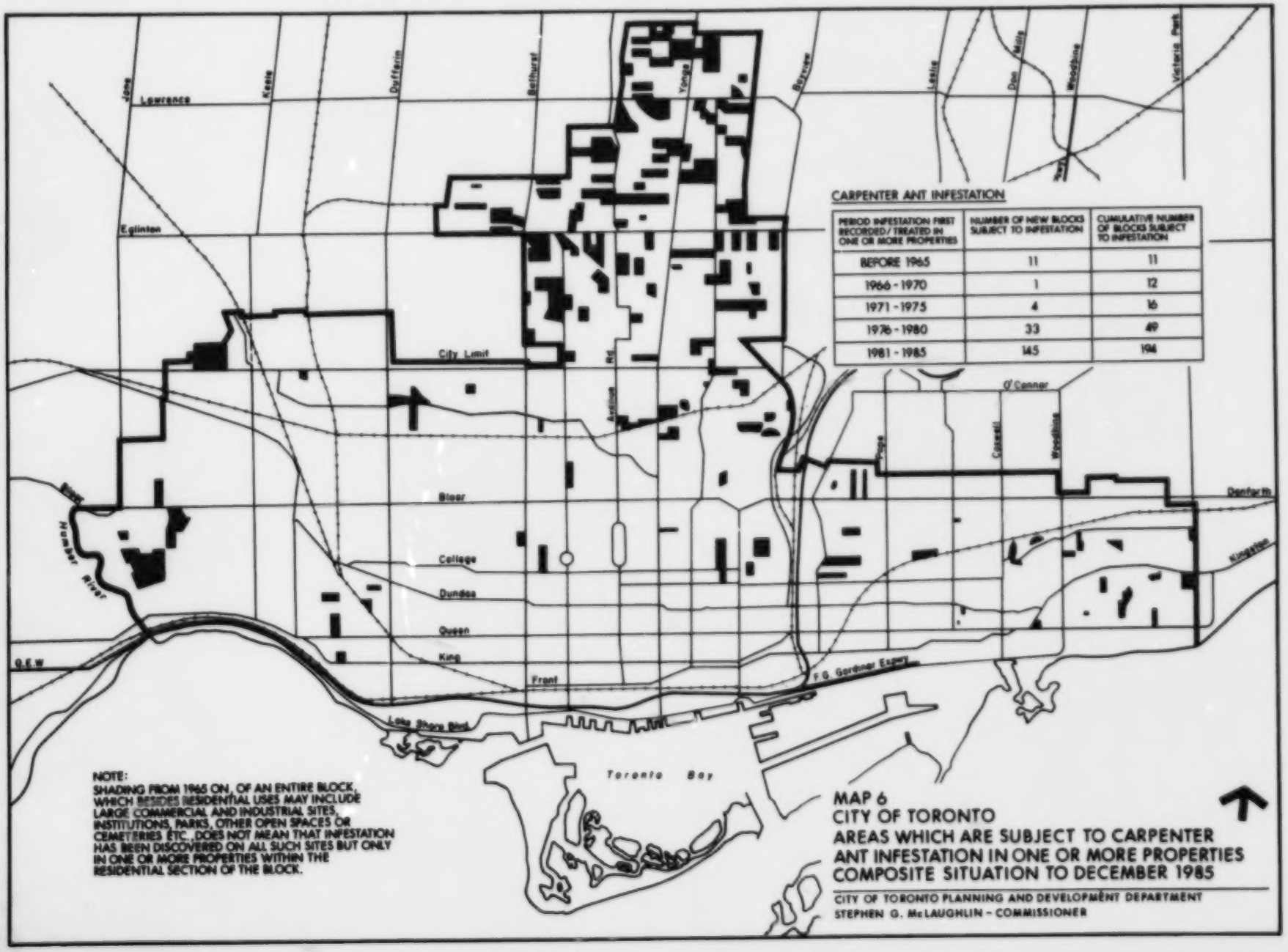
CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF BLOCKS WHERE ONE OR MORE PROPERTIES RECORDED INFESTED BY CARPENTER ANTS BY WARDS AND YEAR

	Up to 1982		1983		1984		1985	
Wards	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1 - 3	13	13	13	9	15	19	17	9
4 - 9	*	*	17	12	27	27	43	22
10 - 11	84	87	111	79	125	75	134	69
Total	97	100	141	100	167	100	194	100

* No figures are available for Wards 4-9 prior to 1983. Please see notes regarding Appendices 2.1 and 2.2

CARPENTER ANT CONTROL GRANTS SOLEY FUNDED BY THE CITY

Carpenter ant control grants are awarded entirely from the City's own resources. Applicants can get 25% of the cost of chemical treatment to a maximum of $125. In 1985 the City awarded 35 grants amounting to $2,657. The average cost of treatment was $298 and the average grant was $76.



CARPENTER ANT INFESTATION

PERIOD INFESTATION FIRST RECORDED / TREATED IN ONE OR MORE PROPERTIES	NUMBER OF NEW BLOCKS SUBJECT TO INFESTATION	CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF BLOCKS SUBJECT TO INFESTATION
BEFORE 1965	11	11
1966 - 1970	1	12
1971 - 1975	4	16
1976 - 1980	33	49
1981 - 1985	145	194

NOTE:
SHADING FROM 1965 ON, OF AN ENTIRE BLOCK, WHICH BESIDES RESIDENTIAL USES MAY INCLUDE LARGE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SITES, INSTITUTIONS, PARKS, OTHER OPEN SPACES OR CEMETERIES ETC., DOES NOT MEAN THAT INFESTATION HAS BEEN DISCOVERED ON ALL SUCH SITES BUT ONLY IN ONE OR MORE PROPERTIES WITHIN THE RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF THE BLOCK.

MAP 6
CITY OF TORONTO
AREAS WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO CARPENTER ANT INFESTATION IN ONE OR MORE PROPERTIES
COMPOSITE SITUATION TO DECEMBER 1985

CITY OF TORONTO PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
STEPHEN G. McLAUGHLIN - COMMISSIONER

CARPENTER ANT CONTROL STATISTICS, APPENDICES:

CARPENTER ANT CONTROL STATISTICS: APPENDICES

Note re Appendices 2.1, 2.2 and Map 6

1. Since the begining of the City's termite control program in 1965 only carpenter ant and no termite infestation cases seem to have been discovered in Wards 1, 2, 3, 10 and 11. The statistics for these areas can therefore be assumed to represent cases of carpenter ant infestation exclusively.
2. In respect of Wards 4 to 9 it is important to point out that the actual number of houses and blocks would be somewhat higher than indicated by Appendix 2.1 and 2.2 or the tables. In the areas in question both kinds of infestation occurred but because of the difficulty of separating carpenter ant cases from those of termites due to the manner in which records were maintained before 1983, it is not possible to fully document carpenter ant cases prior to 1983. However, since the number of such cases would be small, it does not significantly influence the assessment of the carpenter ant problem in the City.

APPENDIX 2.1

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES TREATED OR APPROVED FOR TREATMENT FOR CARPENTER ANTS, BY WARD AND YEAR

	Wards											
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
1966		2									2	4
1974			1									1
1975										1	2	3
1976										1	1	2
1977										2		2
1978		6								2	3	11
1979		1								7	8	16
1980	1									3	8	12
1981	1									12	12	25
1982	2		1							13	21	37
1983					3	1	4	2	12	15	22	59
1984	1		1		2	1	2		6	9	9	31
1985	1		1		1	1	6	5	7	7	6	35
Total	6	9	4	-	6	3	12	7	25	72	94	238

* The total for Wards 4 to 9 would be somewhat higher than indicated here as explained in the notes regarding the Appendices.

APPENDIX 2.2

DISTRIBUTION OF BLOCKS WHERE CARPENTER ANTS INFESTATION FIRST REGARDED IN ONE OR MORE PROPERTIES BY YEAR AND WARD

	Wards											
Year	1	2	3	4*	5*	6*	7*	8*	9*	10	11	Total
Before 1965	2	1								4	4	11
1966		1										1
1974			1									1
1975										1	2	3
Sub-total 1974-75			1							1	2	4
1976											1	1
1978		2								2	3	7
1979		1								7	5	13
1980	1									3	8	12
Sub-total 1976-80	1	3								12	17	33
1981	1									8	10	19
1982	2		1							9	17	29
1983					2	1	4	2	8	10	17	44
1984	1		1		2	1	2		5	7	7	26
1985	1		1		1	1	4	5	5	5	4	27
Sub-total 1981-85	5		3		5	3	10	7	18	39	55	145
Grand Total	8	5	4		5	3	10	7	18	56	78	194

* As explained in notes regarding appendices the block total in Wards 4-9 would be somewhat higher than indicated here.